

# Africa

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**Africa** es li continente duesim in grandore del munde e li duesim plu poplat pos Asia. Con circa 30,244,050 km² (11,677,240 mi²), li ínsules vicinal includet, it covri 20.3 percent de li superficie total de terra sur li terra. Con plu de 800 millones de habitantes homan in 54 states, it forma circa sett percent del population homan mundal.

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Un vide recomposit del satellit de Africa

## Etimologie

Li nómine **Africa** esset introductet per li Romanes qui usat li nómine *Africa terra* - "land del Afri" por li part nord del continente, quam li provincia de Africa con su capital Carthage, correspondent al Tunisia del tempor modérn.

Li Afri esset a tribe — forsan Berber — quo vivet in Nord-Africa in li region de Carthage. Li origine de *Afer* mey esser connected con Phoenician *`afar*, polve (anc trovat in mult lingues semitic altri); de altri etimologies quo apparit por li nómine ancian 'Africa', e quo es li plu discussibil, it es:

- li parol Latin *aprica*, significant "solic";
- li parol greci *aphrike*, significant "sin frigore". Li historist Leo Africanus (1495-1554) atribuet li origine al parol grec *phrike* (φρικε, significant "frigore e horrore"), combinat con li prefixe negativ a-, dunc land sin frigore e horrore. Támen li changeament de son de *ph*



World map showing Africa (geographically)

a *f* in Grec e databil a circa li sécul prim, ti pro quo ti ne posser vermen esser li origine del nómine.

Egiptia esset considerat quam part de Asia per li ancians, e ante omnicos assignat a Africa per li geografist Ptolemeus (85 - 165), qui a acceptat Alexandria quam meridian prim e fat li istme de Suez e li Mare Rubi li lega ínter Asia e Africa. Quam Europans devenit conscient del extension real del continente, li ide de *Africa* augmentat con ti tention de conscientie.

## Geografie

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*artícul principal: Geografie de Africa*

Africa es li max larg del tri grand projectiones del pesa principal del superficie del terra. It include in su geometrie remarcabilmen regulari circa 30,244,050 km<sup>2</sup> (11,677,240 mi<sup>2</sup>), con li ínsules.

Separat del Europa per li Mare Mediterranean, it es ligat al Asia a su extrémitá nord-ost per li Istme de Suez (transectet per li Canale de Suez), 130 km (80 miles) de long (Geopoliticalmen, li Penínsul del Sinai del Egiptia al ost del Canale de Suez es sovente considerat quam part del Africa.) del punctu li plu al nord, Cap Spartel in Morocco, un poc al west de Cape Blanc, in 37°21' N, a li most sud punctu, Cape Agulhas in Sud-Africa, 34°51'15" S, it es distancie aproximativ de 8,000 km (5,000 miles); de Cape Verde, 17°33'22" W, li plu westi punctu a Ras Hafun in Somalia, 51°27'52" E, li most ost projection al ost, es distancie (dunc aproximativmen) de 7,400 km (4,600 miles). li longore del linea del cootes es 26,000 km (16,100 miles) e li absentie de cavettes profund del coste es visíbil per li fact que Europe, quo covri solmen 9,700,000 km<sup>2</sup> (3,760,000 square miles), have linea costari de 32,000 km (19,800 miles).



Africa in li image blu, con Antarctica al sud, li Sahara e li Penínsul Arab al sómmit del glob.

## Historie

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*Main article: Historie de Africa*

Africa es home a li maxim old habitat territoria sur terre, con li human race originating de ti continent. During li the mid 20th century anthropologists have discovered many fossils e evidence de early human occupance spanning quam long quam 7 million years. li famous British/African Leakey family discovered several species de early ape-like humans thought a have evolved into modern day man, tam quam Australopithecus afarensis (carbon-dated a 3.9-3.0 million years BCE), Paranthropus boisei (2.3-1.4 million BCE) e Homo ergaster (c. 600,000-1.9 million BCE).

(See Human evolution.)

Li Ishango Bone, dated a c. 25,000 years ago, shows tallies in mathematical notation. Throughout humanity's prehistory, Africa (like all altri continents) had no nation states, e esset instead inhabitat per gruppes de hunter-gatherers tam quam li Khoi e San (formerly known quam bushmen).

Circa 3300 BC, the historical record opens in Africa with the rise of literacy in Egypt, which continued with varying levels of influence over other areas until 343 BC. Other prominent civilizations include Ethiopia, the Nubian kingdom, the kingdoms of the Sahel (Ghana, Mali, and Songhai) and Great Zimbabwe.

In 1482, the Portuguese established the first of many trading stations along the Guinea coast at Elmina. The chief commodities dealt in were slaves, gold, ivory and spices. The European discovery of America in 1492 was followed by a great development of the slave trade, which, before the Portuguese era, had been an overland trade almost exclusively, and never confined to any one continent.

But at the same time that slavery was ending in Europe, in the early 19th century the European imperial powers staged a massive "scramble for Africa" and occupied most of the continent, creating many colonial nation states, and leaving only two independent nations: Liberia, the Black American colony, and Ethiopia. This occupation continued until after the conclusion of the First World War, when all colonial states gradually obtained formal independence.

Today, Africa is home to over 50 independent countries, all but 2 of which still have the borders drawn up during the era of European colonialism.



Carte géographique de l'Afrique 1890

## Economie

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*Main article: Economie de l'Afrique*

Africa is the world's poorest inhabited continent: the United Nations' Human Development Report (<http://hdr.undp.org/>) 2003 (of 175 countries) found that positions 151 (Gambia) and 175 (Sierra Leone) were taken up entirely by African nations.

It has (and in some ways is still having) an unstable and uncertain transition from colonialism, with increases in corruption and despotism being major contributing factors to its poor economic situation. While rapid growth in China and now India, and moderate growth in South America, has lifted millions beyond subsistence living, Africa has gone backwards in terms of foreign trade, investment, and per capita income. This poverty has widespread effects, including lower life expectancy, violence, and instability - factors intertwined with the continent's poverty.

The major economic success is South Africa, which has developed to the extent that it has its own mature stock exchange. It is in part due to its abundance of natural resources, as the world's leading producer of both gold and diamonds, and partly due to its well-established legal system. South Africa also has access to capital, markets and knows how.

Nigeria sits on one of the largest proven oil reserves in the world and has the highest population among nations in Africa, with one of the fastest growing. However, most of the oil industry is foreign owned, and the industry is rife with corruption at the national level so that very little oil money stays in the country, and what does go to a very small percentage of the population.

## Demographics

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Africans may esser grouped secun sive li vivi nord sive sud del Sahara Desert; ti gruppes are called North Africans e Sub-Saharan Africans, respectively. Arabic-speaking Arab-Berber peoples predominate in North Africa, while Sub-Saharan Africa es dominated per a number de disparate populations. There es a great diversity de physical types among Sub-Saharan African peoples -- ranging de li Masai e Tutsi, known por their tall stature, a Pygmies who are among li world's shortest adults.

Ad-látère del Nilotic gruppes de sudic Sudan, alcun Nilotic gruppes in Ethiopia, e un Bantu African minority in Somalia, Africans del Northeast parts de li continent typically have a different appearance de those in altri regions. Speakers de Bantu languages are li majority in southern, central e east Africa proper; but there are also several Nilotic groups in East Africa, e a few remaining indigenous Khoisan ('San' or 'Bushmen') e Pygmy peoples in sudic e central Africa, respectively. Bantu-speaking Africans also predominate in Gabon e Equatorial Guinea, e are found in parts de southern Cameroon e southern Somalia. In li Kalahari Desert de Southern Africa, li distinct people known quam li Bushmen (also "San", closely related to, but distinct de "Hottentots") have long been present. li San are physically distinct de altri Africans e are li indigenous people de southern Africa. "Pygmies" are li indigenous people de central Africa.

Li popules de Nord Africa are primarily Arab-Berber; li Arabs who arrived in li 7th century have assimilated li indigenous Berber people. li Semitic Phoenicians, e li European Greeks e Romans settled in North Africa quam well. Berber peoples remain a significant minority within Morocco e Algeria, e are present in Tunisia e Libya. li Tuareg e altri often-nomadic peoples are li principal inhabitants de li Saharan interior de North Africa. Nubians also developed civilizations in North Africa during ancient times.

During li past century or so, small but economically important colonies de Lebanese e Chinese have also developed in li larger coastal cities de West e East Africa, respectively.

Some Ethiopian e Eritrean groups (like li Amhara e Tigrayans, collectively known quam "Habesha") have Semitic (Sabaeen) ancestry. li Somalis quam a people originated in li Ethiopian highlands, but most Somali clans can trace Arab ancestry quam well. Sudan e Mauritania are divided between a mostly Arab north e a native African south (although many de li Arabs de Sudan clearly have African ancestry, e are far off in appearance de Arabs in Iraq or Algeria). Some areas de East Africa, particularly li island de Zanzibar e li Kenyan island de Lamu, received Arab e Asian Muslim settlers e merchants throughout li Middle Ages.

Beginning in li 116im sécul, Europeans tam quam li Portuguese e Dutch began a establish trading posts e forts along li coasts de western e southern Africa. Eventually, a large number de Dutch, augmented per French Huguenots e Germans settled in what es today South Africa. Their descendants, li Afrikaners e li Coloureds, are li largest European-descended groups in Africa today. In li 19th century, a second phase de colonization brought a large number de French e British settlers a Africa. li Portuguese settled mainly in Angola, but also in Mozambique. li French settled in large numbers in Algeria where they became known collectively quam pieds-noirs, e sur a smaller scale in altri areas de North e West Africa quam well quam in Madagascar. li British settled chiefly in South Africa quam well quam li colony de Rhodesia, e in li highlands de what es now Kenya. Germans settled in what es now Tanzania e Namibia, e there es still a population de German-speaking white Namibians. Smaller numbers de European soldiers, businessmen, e officials also established themselves in administrative centers tam quam Nairobi e Dakar. Decolonization during li 1960s often resulted in li mass emigration de European-descended settlers out de Africa — especially de Algeria, Angola, Kenya e Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). However, in South Africa e Namibia, li white minority remained politically dominant after independence de Europe, e a significant population de white Africans remained in these two countries even after democracy esset finally instituted at li end de li Cold War. South Africa has also become li preferred destination de white Anglo-Zimbabweans, e de migrants de all over southern Africa.

European colonization also brought sizeable groups de Asians, particularly people de li Indian subcontinent, a British colonies. Large Indian communities are found in South Africa, e smaller ones are present in Kenya, Tanzania, e some altri southern e east African countries. A fairly large Indian community in Uganda esset

expelled per li dictator Idi Amin in 1972, though many have since returned. li islands in li Indian Ocean are also populated primarily per people de Asian origin, often mixed con Africans e Europeans. li Malagasy people de Madagascar are a Malay people, but those along li coast are generally mixed con Bantu, Arab, Indian e European origins. Malay e Indian ancestries are also important components in li group de people known in South Africa quam Coloureds (people con origins in two or more races e continents).

## Cultura

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Rather than one culture, Africa has a number de cultures that overlap. li most conventional distinction es that between sub-Saharan Africa e li northern countries de Egypt a Morocco, who largely associate themselves con Arabic culture. In this comparison, li nations a li south de li Sahara are considered a consist de many cultural areas, in particular that de li Bantu linguistic group.

Divisions may also esser made between Francophone Africa e li rest de Africa, in particular li former British colonies de southern e East Africa. Another cultural fault-line es that between those Africans living traditional lifestyles e those who are essentially modern. li traditionalists are sometimes subdivided into pastoralists e agriculturalists.

African art reflects li diversity de African cultures. li oldest existing art de Africa are 6000-year old carvings found in Niger, while li Great Pyramid de Giza in Egypt esset li world's tallest architectural accomplishment por four thousand years until li creation de li Eiffel Tower. li Ethiopian complex de monolithic churches at Lalibela, de which li Church de St. George es representative, es regarded quam another marvel de engineering.

Li music de Africa es one de its most dynamic art forms. Egypt has long been a cultural focus de li Arab world, while remembrance de li rhythms de sub-Saharan Africa, in particular west Africa, esset transmitted through li Atlantic slave trade a modern blues, jazz, reggae, rap, e rock e roll. Modern music de li continent includes li highly complex choral singing de southern Africa e li dance rhythms de soukous, dominated per li music de li Democratic Republic de Congo. A recent development de li 21st century es li emergence de African hip hop, in particular a form de Senegal es blended con traditional mbalax. Recently in South Africa, a form de music related a house music known under li name Kwaito has developed, although li country has been home a its own form de South African jazz por some time, while Afrikaans music es completely distinct e comprised mostly de traditional Boere musiek, e forms de Folk e Rock.

- List de African musicians
- List de African writers
- African Cinema
- Afrology

## Territories

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### Independent states

#### East Africa

Ost Africa proper

- Burundi (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Central Africa)
- Kenya
- Mozambique (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Sudic Africa)



- Rwanda (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Central Africa)
- Tanzania
- Uganda

#### Nord Ost Africa

- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Somalia (inclusiv Somaliland)
- Sudan

#### Central Africa

- Angola (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Sudic Africa)
- Burundi (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Ost Africa)
- Cameroon (anc quelcvez considerat parte de West Africa)
- Central African Republic
- Chad (anc quelcvez considerat parte de West Africa)
- Democratic Republic de li Congo
- Equatorial Guinea (also sometimes considered part de West Africa)
- Gabon (anc quelcvez considerat parte de West Africa)
- Rwanda (anc quelcvez considerat parte de East Africa)
- Republic de Congo
- Zambia (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Sudic Africa)

#### Nord Africa

- Algeria
- Egypt (includes small portion de territory in Asia)
- Libya
- Mauritania (anc quelcvez considerat parte de West Africa)
- Morocco
- Tunisia

#### Sud Africa

- Angola (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Central Africa)
- Botswana



Political Map de Africa



Physical map de Africa

- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Mozambique (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Ost Africa)
- Namibia
- Sud Africa
- Swaziland
- Zambia (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Central Africa)
- Zimbabwe

### **West Africa**

- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Central Africa)
- Chad (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Central Africa)
- Costa de Ivor
- Equatorial Guinea (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Central Africa)
- Gabon (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Central Africa)
- The Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania (anc quelcvez considerat parte de Nord Africa)
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

### **African Insul States**

- Cape Verde (West Africa)
- Comoros (Sud Africa)
- Madagascar (Sud Africa)
- Mauritius (Sud Africa)
- São Tomé e Príncipe (Central Africa o West Africa)
- Seychelles (Ost Africa)

### **Territories, possessions, départements**

- Azores (Portugal)
- Canary Islands (Hispania)
- Ceuta e Melilla (Hispania/pretendet de Morocco)
- Madeira (Portugal)
- Mayotte (Francia)

- [Réunion](#) (Francia)
- [Saint Helena](#) (inclusiv dependencies [Ascension Insul](#) e [Tristan da Cunha](#)) ([Reyatu Unit](#))

## Disputed territories

- [Western Sahara](#) (claimed per [Morocco](#))

## See also

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[Avises:Sisterlinks](#)

- [Avises:Wikitravel](#)
- [31st G8 summit](#)
- [AIDS in Africa](#)
- [African Anarchism](#)
- [African philosophy](#)
- [African Union](#)
- [African cuisine](#)
- [Confederation de African Football](#)
- [Congo craton](#)
- [Ecology de Africa](#)
- [Education in Africa](#)
- [Human rights in Africa](#)
- [Regions de Africa](#)
- [Sub-Saharan Africa](#)
- [Universities in Africa](#)
- [List de African countries per population density](#)
- [List de African countries per population](#)
- [List de African countries per GDP](#)
- [List de African stock exchanges](#)

## External links

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### News

- [allAfrica.com \(http://allafrica.com/\)](http://allafrica.com/) current news/events, information, economy stats, etc.
- [BBC News In Depth - Africa 2005: Time por Change? \(http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in\\_depth/africa/2005/africa/default.stm\)](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/africa/2005/africa/default.stm)
- [Guardian Unlimited - Special Report: Hear Africa 05 \(http://www.guardian.co.uk/hearafrica05/0,15756,1399090,00.html\)](http://www.guardian.co.uk/hearafrica05/0,15756,1399090,00.html)

### Directories

- [Contemporary Africa Database \(http://africadatabase.org/\)](http://africadatabase.org/)
- [li Index sur Africa \(http://www.afrika.no/index/\)](http://www.afrika.no/index/) directory de li Norwegian Council por Africa



- [LookSmart - Africa](http://www.looksmart.com/eus317836/eus317916/eus559898/eus559899/) (<http://www.looksmart.com/eus317836/eus317916/eus559898/eus559899/>) directory category
- [MBendi](http://www.mbendi.co.za/) (<http://www.mbendi.co.za/>) extensive business information, based in South Africa
- [Open Directory Project - Africa](http://dmoz.org/Regional/Africa/) (<http://dmoz.org/Regional/Africa/>) directory category
- [Yahoo! - Africa](http://dir.yahoo.com/Regional/Regions/Africa/) (<http://dir.yahoo.com/Regional/Regions/Africa/>) directory category

## African studies resources

- [Columbia University - African Studies](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/africa/) (<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/africa/>)
- [Library de Congress - African & Middle Eastern Reading Room](http://www.loc.gov/rr/amed/) (<http://www.loc.gov/rr/amed/>)
- [Stanford University - Africa South de li Sahara](http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/) (<http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/>)
- [University de Chicago - Joseph Regenstein Library: African Studies](http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/su/afr/) (<http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/su/afr/>)
- [University de Pennsylvania - African Studies Center](http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/) ([http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African\\_Studies/](http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/))

## Politics

- [Africa Action](http://www.africaaction.org/index.php) (<http://www.africaaction.org/index.php>) Africa Action es li oldest organization in li US working sur Africa affairs. It es a national organization that works por political, economic e social justice in Africa.
- [African Anarchism: li History de a Movement](http://www.zabalaza.net/texts/african_anarchism/contents.htm) ([http://www.zabalaza.net/texts/african\\_anarchism/contents.htm](http://www.zabalaza.net/texts/african_anarchism/contents.htm))
- [An Irish anarchist in Africa](http://flag.blackened.net/revolt/africa/accounts/chekov.html) (<http://flag.blackened.net/revolt/africa/accounts/chekov.html>), western Africa de anarchist perspective.
- [Commission por Africa](http://www.commissionforafrica.org/english.htm) (<http://www.commissionforafrica.org/english.htm>)

## Photos e Information

- [Jungle Photos](http://www.junglephotos.com/africa/index.shtml) (<http://www.junglephotos.com/africa/index.shtml>) Jungle Photos Africa provides images e information sur various countries in sub-Saharan Africa.
- [Africam - African Wildlife Webcams](http://www.africam.com) (<http://www.africam.com>)

## Sports

- [Confederation de African Football; in English e French](http://www.cafonline.com/) (<http://www.cafonline.com/>)

## Tourism

- [Avisé:Wikitravel](#)

## Landes de Africa

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[Avisé:Continent](#) [Avisé:Region](#)

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